Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1806. [No. 1576.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st of this month, will be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, ONE ACRE OF GROUND, situated on Gibbon, between Alfred and Columbus streets, and on which there is a small wooden building.

WM MAC CREERY, } Assignees of
JAMES H. HOOE, } J. Gill's estate.

April 12. dtf

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

80 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do, do. Beef.

Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,
5 bales Beerhoon Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,

In Store,

Imperial,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality; for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
10 rolls milled Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9. d

WILL BE LANDED,

On THURSDAY next,

On Colonel *Ramsay's* wharf, from on board the Schooner *Leland*, JOHN YEATON, and for Sale, by

R. Young & W. Yeaton,
55 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
20 do. Molasses
400 bags Guadaloupe Green Coffee.

Also in Store,

80 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown Jago Sugars
30 boxes Havana Segars
10 tons of Fustic, and
500 Spanish Hides.

April 8. 2aw

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9. d.

A Journeyman Baker:

WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

☞ REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to *Mess's tavern*; where he offers to sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,
65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leagur Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,

London Particular,
London and New York Market } *Wines.*
Particular and Cargo Teneriffe
Catalonia and Claret
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs
1 bale Fandiah Cuffas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 cases of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8. d1m

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,

A few casks of excellent

CLOVER-SEED,

Which is warranted fresh.

3000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee

20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey

A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sail Canvas; Germ n Oznaburgs;—and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24. d

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received

150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,

For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

NOTICE.

John Horsburgh & Robert Calder

HAVE entered into partnership and removed to the store corner of King and Royal streets, where they have have for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a further supply.

Horsburgh & Calder.

April 2. d2w

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. 3d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee*.

March 31. dtf

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit——Apply to the PRINTER, or,

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eotf

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,

At Lawrason's wharf;

On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.

March 20. d

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf,

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 4/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cottons,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Oznaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply to the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

FOR SALE,

1500 acres of Land, in Charles county, Maryland, 14 miles from Alexandria and 4 from the Potomac, near the post road leading to Port Tobacco. The situation is exceedingly healthy and the soil fertile. A great proportion of this land is bottom, (at least 500 acres) well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or tobacco, timothy also thrives well upon it—the upland produces good wheat from fallow, and yields the white clover in abundance. Fully one third of this tract is in wood, a great part of which is valuable timber. Besides a fertile soil the purchaser will derive other advantages—a good mill seat and an excellent stand for a tavern. The improvements are, a dwelling house with six rooms, with a fire place in each; a kitchen, smoke house, stables, carriage house; a large and newly built barn, 48 feet square; tobacco house and several other out houses.

The subscriber wishing to remove to Kentucky, will dispose of this tract on very reasonable terms. One third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in bonds for three equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Benjamin Dulany.

March 26 eo

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT;
20 hhds. Muscovado Sugar;
10 bags Black Pepper;
3 trunks Chelter's and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
500 Spanish Hides;
Teas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bushels Seed Potatoes.

March 25. 3taw3w

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira,
Bucellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baker Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Dejohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*. ☞ YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. *George Deneale*, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

Nicholas Voss.

February 10. law

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY *March* 6.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[*Mr. John Randolph's Speech continued.*]

But if I did not misunderstand the gentleman from Pennsylvania, he said that I had treated the house in a manner of which, sir, I trust I am incapable of acting towards any assembly, much less one of your dignity. Am I indeed so ignorant of the feelings of man? Of the character and composition of this house? No, sir, I have spoken of certain projects and their projectors in language such only as I think they deserve, and in which, claiming the same liberty which that gentleman urges and exacts, I will ever speak of such absurd and fantastical systems. The authors are no doubt interested in diffusing the ridiculous burthen of their disgrace as widely as possible. I cannot blame them for it, sir: 'tis natural to wish for partners in our shame. But the great political sin, for which I have been denounced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, is the opinion which I have expressed of a certain book, which seems to be his political Bible. And, sir, he would have me considered as an inconsiderate person who would not scruple to call Locke a dunce, Newton a driveller and Franklin a journeyman printer; and in an oracular saw he has pronounced that this book will live when he and I too are wasting in our graves. But when he considers his own age and the frailty of my constitution, he will confess that he has allowed but a short span for the existence of his favorite work. But even tho' it should live when we are wasting in the silent tomb, there is nothing in my composition that aspires to be considered as its author. Who is the author? Does the gentleman know? Must we have semi-official authority, even for a title page? No, sir, whatever others may think I have no ambition to have written such a book as this. I abjure the very idea. Unless my understanding has abandoned me, it involves an abandonment of the very doctrine for which the writer contends. Sir, the very cursory view which I took of this subject yesterday will compel me into some repetitions, but I must beg to be indulged in some additional remarks. What is the doctrine?

"In times of peace among all nations, their commercial intercourse is under no other restrictions than what may be imposed by their respective laws, or their mutual compacts. No one or more nations can justly control the commerce between any two or more of the others.

"When war happens between any two or more nations, a question arises, in what respect it can affect the commerce of nations not engaged in the war?

"Between the nations not engaged in the war, it is evident that the commerce cannot be affected at all by a war between others.

"As a nation not engaged in the war remains in the same relations of amity and of commercial pursuits with each of the belligerent nations, as existed prior to the war, it would seem that the war could not affect the intercourse between the neutral and either of the belligerent nations; and that the neutral nation might treat and trade with either, or both the belligerent nations, with the same freedom as if no war had arisen between them. This, as the general rule, is sufficiently established."

Here is a feint endeavor to establish the principle that free ships make free goods. But the writer, as if despairing of his ability to effect it, goes on to say, "But in as much as the trade of a neutral nation with a belligerent nation might in certain special cases affect the safety of its antagonist, usage, founded on the principle of necessity, has admitted a few exceptions to the general rule; "usage" founded on what? Reason? Right? No, sir, on that law which admits nothing to control it: "Necessity" that cannot stoop to argument. If once you admit that necessity ought, can, or does establish exceptions to this broad rule, do you not admit all that the British doctrine requires?

But, sir, it will be said that the sole legitimate proof of this necessity is *usage*. But usage must have had a beginning, and the small protection which this argument affords is thrown away by the subsequent admission, that a change in circumstances ("*in the course of commerce*," for instance) will justify a departure from established maxims, will warrant the commencement of a new usage. As if all the articles contraband of war, were minutely specified; and by a change in the maxims and implements of war, new and more terrible instruments of annoyance should be fabricated; would they not fall under the head of contraband? And is it not demonstrable that a direct trade to France, in gunpowder, or any other article contraband of war, would be less beneficial to her and less injurious to her enemy, than the colonial trade now in dispute; and is not (according to this writer's acknowledgement) the lesser principle involved in the greater? Am I therefore the apologist of England? I scorn to boast of my patriotism: it is indigenous. And when I am reduced so low as to plead to the charge of want of love to my country, of natural affection to my birth-place, my pride will tell me to bid you farewell, to go home and hide my shame. Am I the apologist of Britain, because your cause has been weakly defended, or treacherously betrayed? No, sir, this "Examiner" is her apologist. I have not minutely dissected the work: there was no occasion for it. It is something like the edifice we inhabit. 'Tis hardly worth while to be examining frizes and cornices, and architraves and stucco work, when you know the foundation to be rotten, whilst the building is tumbling about our ears, and we are obliged to seek refuge in another. It is not, indeed, sir, worth while to consult the orders of architecture in a miserable card house of an argument, which the first puff of wind must demolish.

Sir, the admission, that a change of circumstances will justify a departure from the established maxims amongst nations, was an unnecessary and fatal concession not called for by the nature of the case. What is "the course of commerce" now? Totally changed in a few short years. The marine of France, Spain and Holland, whether for the purposes of trade or war, is no more. They have no longer navigation, or navy. Again, amongst a load of quotations from Grotius, and Puffendorf, and the Lord knows who, we are told it is the duty of the neutral to observe the strictest impartiality "to behave himself alike to both the belligerent parties." But is it to behave alike to both parties to carry for him who cannot carry for himself, to throw the Ægis of neutrality over a commerce which he can no longer protect, to save him all the danger, expense and risk of convoy and war insurance. This is a hollow, Delphic reciprocity; reciprocity to the ear, but not to the sense. If you carry contraband, or attempt to enter a blockaded port, you are liable to capture. Why? Because justified by necessity. As to the motives of the neutral merchant, they are out of the question. His object, no doubt, like that of every other trader under the sun, is gain. He, sir, is too often the mere ephemeron, the butterfly of the day, who does not care one farthing whether you are at war with this or that nation, with England or with France, provided he can get good returns. His business is to post his books and balance the ledger, and whether he deals with the subjects of a white emperor or a black one, of Bonaparte or Dessalines, 'tis all one to him. No doubt, sir, it is the right of the neutral to pursue, and he will, he ought to pursue his own interest. But it is the right of a belligerent (as conceded by this writer) to enquire how far such pursuit comes into collision with his interests and his safety. The motive of the neutral may not be hostility to either party engaged in war, but his own benefit. This, however, will not influence the belligerent nation, who takes up the question solely with a view to take its effect on itself. What will Great Britain say? That the exigency exists; it has occurred, *flagrante bello*, that the necessity admits of no delay, that you yourselves have abandoned the question in dispute, and even if you have not, that she cannot consent to sit down quietly, and be extirpated from the face of nations, out of compliance to Grotius or Bynkershoek, or in deference to the unknown author of this pamphlet, although he should exceed Bacon in genius, or Newton in intensity of thought. I must defend myself, the knife is at my throat, I have no more time for argument, but if you insist upon it I will fight you. Sir, I have tried, but I could not get through this work, I found it so wire drawn; the thread so fine that I could neither see nor feel it; such a tangled cobweb of contradictions that I was obliged to give it up. The first thing that struck me on opening it was the peculiar infelicity with which it had surrendered the matter in dispute. And if this appeared at once, to my unlearned eyes, do gentlemen suppose it will not be detected on the other side of the Atlantic? That it will receive no abler examination there, than the feeble and cursory one that I have given it. And after all, what does it contain? A remedy for the evil? No, a formal declaration that we are diseased. Sir, it wanted no ghost to tell us that. It required no extraordinary exertion of learning or genius, to shew, that we had, indeed, delicate subjects of difference with Great Britain; the question is how shall they be adjusted? We want the opinion of the doctor on the mode of treatment, and don't choose to be referred to the apothecary, because the superior does not choose to risk his reputation in a dubious case.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania has told us that Great Britain is our commercial rival. But does not the gentleman know that the very term implies a co-relative. That if she is your commercial rival you are her commercial rival also. This is the very view that I have been endeavoring to take of the subject, to impress on the committee—to warn the nation against being drawn into a war of commercial rivalship. Sir, when men fall out about women they are not apt to call in some learned doctor to decide the dispute—they yield to feeling or instinct—just so with nations, commercial nations especially differing on interest, which is their instinct. And would gentlemen wish to excite this young nation, as yet in the gristle, to a foreign contest with Great Britain, in the full strength of manhood? I speak of *foreign* war. The will and ability to defend ourselves is one thing—to act 3000 miles off, another. They may rely as much as they please upon the French emperor's making a separate peace with the continent, to the exclusion of Great Britain. If she puts out her strength, you will feel it. This proposition will subject her to all the evils of an American war without any of the concomitant advantages. And can you expect a tame acquiescence on her part? If her minister be not a bastard; if he has one drop of the blood of Chatham in his veins he will die contending for the liberties of his country sooner than surrender her independence. He will do it. No, sir, whatever I may think of the vices and corruptions of the government of that country, I must applaud her intelligence and spirit, must admire her ability, wisdom and strength.

But another gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) asks if it is not astonishing that a man whom he allows to possess common sense, whom he represents as trembling at the power of Great Britain, should be making calculations of the future power of France, instead of guarding against the immediate danger? Sir, France may become a naval power——G. Britain never can be a military one. I ask any practical man, if the day can ever arrive when Great Britain will be able to threaten the safety of the continent of Europe or America, or dictate to either of them. Is it my fault that the gentleman cannot or will not see this, because (as he tells you) fools and madmen can never be brought to believe that the spirit of God hath passed them by, and enlightened the understandings of other men. But to shew that this is not just cause of war we are referred to the time of the stamp-act, and the non-importation agreement of 1774, which did not (it seems) produce immediate war. Is there any analogy between the two cases? We then formed one nation. A man may make a great sacrifice to serve his friend, but when he has lost him, he will (as has been seen to-day) be denounced as the bitterest enemy. The other instances are equally defective and inapplicable. You may as well go back to the flood. The same gentleman enquires, are you indeed so peaceable towards England, who has trampled upon you, and hostile to France who has offered you no injury? Wherefore? On this occasion I must repeat the old proverb, 'tis the still hog that drinks the swill. She finds it convenient to make a miserable stalking horse, a scare-crow of Spain. The gentleman enquires how long G. Britain has acted upon these philanthropic principles; this generous benevolent policy ascribed to her. But is any man so *weak*, or so wicked, as to pretend that there is any principle of action between nations except *interest*? Give G. Britain the power, and she will to-morrow play the same part. Sir, we are not theophilanthropists, but politicians; not dreamers and soothsayers, but men of flesh and blood. 'Tis idle to talk of a sense of justice in any nation. Each pursues its sense of interest, and if you calculate on their acting upon any other principle, you may be very amiable, but you will prove a cully. We are asked what G. Britain can do to annoy us. We answer at this moment more than any other nation of the world, because she commands the ocean, the sole medium of communication between us. But draw her off from that element, and France is not less omnipotent upon it.—She is a great military power, and it is because Britain is not, cannot be such a power, that it is impolitic to break her down. Go to war when you will, you must become the ally of France, you will only put off, by enhancing it, the danger you would guard against. You will but clap a tortoise under your elephant.

The same gentleman tells you that the gigantic power of France hangs on the brittle life of an individual. But do you believe it? Are you such drivellers in politics as to believe that the fate of such a military despotism hangs on the life of one man. If Mahomet II. had been killed under the walls of Constantinople, would the destiny of the Greek empire have been changed? Would not the power have passed into the hands of some Solyman or Selim, the terror of the civilized world? Shall we abandon practice for theory?

In some respects we are situated as the successors of Alexander were placed in relation to Rome and Carthage. Here is an iron republic, or call it what you will, that threatens the liberties of mankind. The government above all others, in Europe, to which our own is most hateful and obnoxious. This is beyond dispute. Does it become us to facilitate its designs? I do not enquire as to motives, nor will that government care about them. If you give it facilities to effect its purposes, those purposes are obtained so far as depends on you. Is this wise, is it proper, is it right? Am I asked for my plan? If I meant to act efficiently, I would have begun with an embargo: I would now do what was done before: I would treat with Great Britain, and for the very reason that I would not have treated with her, in the year 94; for the same reason that the gentleman, whose resolution is now under discussion, then treated with her, I would not: now, he is for war, I am for negociation and peace. And why? Because the state of nations has since undergone a monstrous change: disastrous changes indeed have been effected in the face of things. We often hear of the abuses and corruptions of the British government: whilst the continental despotisms pass unnoticed and unregarded. Let us beware of introducing such abuses into our own. We have no farther concern with them. Do gentlemen think worse of the character and motives of William Pitt than of Robespierre, and yet, monster as he was, Robespierre; that cannibal of his own countrymen, was in his day the sole bulwark of the human race. And whatever be her motives, or professions, Great Britain now stands exactly in the place of France twelve years ago. Take her navy out of the way to-morrow, and where are you? The secretary of the navy has indeed reported that the Chesapeake is fit for service, and that the Constitution is in a state of thorough repair, but would the real *Chesapeake*, the *bay*, be fit for use in that case, and what would be the operation on the actual constitution of the United States?

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 12.

A bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, during the year 1806, was read a third time; which on motion of Mr. J. C. Smith, was recommitted to a committee of the whole House.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, an item, previously struck out, for compleating the marine barracks at the city of Washington, was inserted, and the blank filled with 3,500 dollars.

Mr. D. R. Williams offered an amendment, so to modify the provision, which appropriates 413,950 dollars for repairs of vessels, store-rent, pay of armorers, freight, and other contingent expenses, as to separate these items, connecting with each item the sum estimated by the secretary of the navy.

Messrs. D. R. Williams, Leib and Bidwell supported, and Messrs. Conrad, Dana and R. Nelson opposed this motion; which was disagreed to; Ayes 32; Nays 51.

The committee then rose and reported the bill; which was afterwards passed without a division.

A bill prescribing the effect in each state, of the records of judgment, and decrees of the courts of record of every other state, was read the third time.

Messrs. Kelly and Rhea, of Ten. opposed its passage; when the question was taken, and the bill passed; Yeas 67; Nays 18.

Mr. J. Clay, from the committee of ways and means, reported a recommendation to the House to agree to the first amendment, and to disagree to all the other amendments, proposed by the Senate, to the bill making civil appropriations; in which report the House concurred, and appointed conferees.

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…er nation of the world,
…ands the ocean, the sole
…nunication between us.
…from that element, and
… omnipotent upon it.—
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…nd Carthage. Here is
… call it what you will,
… liberties of mankind.
…bove all others, in Eu-
…ir own is most hateful
…his is beyond dispute.
… to facilitate its designs?
…as to motives, nor will
…are about them. If you
…to effect its purposes,
… obtained so far as de-
… this wise, is it proper,
… asked for my plan? If
…iently, I would have be-
…rge: I would now do
…ore: I would treat with
… for the very reason that
… treated with her, in the
…me reason that the gen-
…olution is now under dis-
…ated with her, I would
…r war, I am for negoci-
… And why? Because
… has since undergone a
…: disastrous changes in.
…effected in the face of
… hear of the abuses and
… British government:
…ental despotisms pass un-
…garded. Let us beware
…h abuses into our own.
…er concern with them.
…k worse of the character
…illiam Pitt than of Ro-
… monster as he was, Ro-
…nnibal of his own coun-
…s day the sole bulwark of
… And whatever be her
…sions, Great Britain now
…he place of France twelve
… her navy out of the way
…here are you? The se-
…ry has indeed reported
…ke is fit for service, and
…tion is in a state of tho-
… would the real *Chesa-*
… fit for use in that case,
…be the operation on the
… of the United States?
…be continued.)

…EPRESENTATIVES.

…
…rday, April 12.

…propriations for the support of
…ited States, during the year
…hi d time; which on motion
…, was re committed to a com-
… House.
…. J. Clay, an item, previous-
… compleating the marine bar-
…f Washington, was inserted,
… with 3,500 dollars.
…ams offered an amendment, so
…ovision, which appropriates
… repairs of vessels, store-rent,
…reight, and other contingent
…arate these items, connecting
…um estimated by the secretary

… Williams, Leib and Bidwell
…srs. Conrad, Dana and R.
…motion; which was disagreed
…ys 51.
…hen rose and reported the bill;
…rds passed without a divi-

…g the effect in each state, of
…dgment, and decrees of the
…f every other state, was read

…nd Rhea, of Ten. opposed its
… question was taken, and the
…67; Nays 18.
…m the committee of ways and
…ecommendation to the House
… amendment, and to disagree
…amendments, proposed by the
…making civil appropriations;
… House concurred, and appoint-

A message was received from the Senate advising that they had considered the bill to authorise the erection of a bridge over the Potomac, and the bill to prohibit officers of the army and navy from holding or exercising any civil office; and had postponed the same to the first Monday of December next.

A bill making a further appropriation towards completing the south wing of the capitol; in the city of Washington, having passed through the committee of the whole, was read a third time and passed.

The sum appropriated is 40,000 dollars.

A bill for the relief of Gilbert C. Russel, having passed through the committee of the whole, was read a third time and passed.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Gregg in the chair, on the bill concerning the further safeguard of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the United States.

The first section of the bill was read as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States whenever he shall deem it expedient, to prohibit the exercise of hostilities against merchant vessels in any of the roads, or places of anchorage, near the ports and harbours of the United States, and also in any of the tracts of sea within the principal head lands on the coasts of the United States and to require all foriegn armed ships, or vessels of whatever description, to abstain from seizing, annoying, or molesting, any merchant vessels, within any of the spaces and precincts aforesaid.

Mr. Crowninshield moved to amend the section, by extending the contemplated protection to "American citizens and other persons."

Mr. Dana considered the amendment superfluous, as the section provided against *molesting* merchant vessels; he was of opinion that the impressment of seamen would be a molestation.

Mr. Crowninshield held a different opinion as to the construction of the section; which only provided against *molesting a merchant vessel.*

Mr. Ely expressed himself of the same opinion with Mr. Dana.

After some further conversation Mr. Crowninshield withdrew his amendment, and submitted it under a new modification, in which shape it was disagreed to, under the idea that it was superfluous.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the section was so amended, as to apply the provision to all vessels whatever.

After some other amendments, the committee rose, and the bill as amended in committee of the whole was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Newton gave notice that he should on Monday call up his resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. Dawson in the chair;

On the bill to suspend the sale of certain lands in the state of Ohio and Indiana territory.

The bill suspends the sale of lands, on which instalments are due, until the first of October next.

A motion of Mr. Lyon to extend the time till February 1, was lost.

The committee rose, and reported the bill without amendment, which was read a third time and passed.

Ayes 66.

The bill has passed both Houses.

A bill making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, having passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered, without amendment, to a third reading on Monday.

A bill making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and Chickasaw tribe of Indians, after undergoing a small verbal amendment.

The bill respecting the claims to lands in the Indian territory and the state of Ohio, having passed through committee of the whole, was, without any material amendment, ordered to a third reading on Monday.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

MARRIED last evening, by the rev'd *Thomas Davis*, Mr. CHARLES WADSWORTH, of Hartford, Connecticut, to Miss ELIZABETH FERRISS, of this place.

A few days before Captain Jewet left Guadaloupe, the ship Felicity, Capt. Jones, of Philadelphia, arrived from Bordeaux. It was immediately proclaimed by the officers of the government, that accounts were received of a general continental peace—that Hamburgh had been seized by Prussia; and that Kosciusko had been proclaimed King of Poland.

Captain Jewit informs that the British cruisers detain and send into Antigua and Montserat, every Danish and American vessel they fall in with. [*Charleston Courier.*]

Yesterday the counsel for the defendant in the case of the United States against Samuel G. Ogden, charged with being concerned in the expedition of the Leander, moved to put off the trial till the next sittings in september, on his affidavit, that in the trial of the cause, James Madison and four other persons (named) were material witnesses; and that he believed that at that time he should be able to avail himself of their testimony. His honor Judge Talmadge, this morning told them, he would grant the request so far as to postpone the trial, but not to the time they moved for; but he meant to exercise the authority with which he was invested, and would order special sittings on the fourteenth of July; to which he would put off the cause, and no longer!!! [*N. Y. Evening Post.*]

Communication.—On the 10th instant, after a long and tedious illness, departed this life in the 78th year of his age, the Hon. HORATIO GATES, Lieutenant General in in the service of the United States during the late Revolutionary War, in which service he signalized himself as a faithful, brave, gallant and distinguished officer. He was a whig in England, and a genuine republican in America. He was attached to the cause of America from a full conviction of its justice, and fought faithfully under its banners through every stage of the conflict. He left his native country in the early part of his life, and served several campaigns in Germany, where he acquired the rudiments of military knowledge. He came hither with gen. Braddock, and served in the British army until the conclusion of the peace. He afterwards returned to England, but finally emigrated to America, and purchased an estate in Virginia. On the rupture between this country and Great Britain he was called to take the command of the northern army, and by his skill and good conduct the troops under general Burgoyne became prisoners of war. He was a scholar well versed in history and the latin classics, and of correct political principles. His manners and deportment were structured with a military bias. He was hospitable, generous, just, and inflexible in his attachment to his friends, and possessed a feeling heart. [*New York paper.*]

MASSACRE.

Particular account of the massacre of the officers and crew of the ship Atahualpa, captain Porter. (Communicated to the editor of the N. Y. Merc. Adv. by capt. Isaacs of the Montezuma.)

"The ship Atahualpa had been lying at anchor in Sturgis Cove, up Mill Bank Sound, three days; the natives had during that time been remarkably civil. June 12th, they came off in several canoes, and desired captain Porter to purchase their skins, and about 10 o'clock, A. M. Callete the chief of one of the tribes, desired captain Porter to look over the side, to see the large number of skins laying spread on his canoe. Captain Porter was complying but was obliged to bend over the rail, when the chief threw his coat over his head, stabbed him between his shoulders and threw him overboard; and gave the signal for a general attack. Mr. John Hill, chief mate was shot through the body, but ran below, got his musket, returned on deck, shot the chief, and gave him (as we have heard since) his mortal wound; John W. Goodwin, 2d mate, shot dead; John G. Rackstraw, daggered, and died immediately; Lyman Plummer, daggered, and lived until the ship was got out, when he requested the surviving crew to take care of the ship and find captain Brown. Isaac Summers, cooper; Luther and Samuel Lapham; Peter Spooner, seamen, and John Williams, cook, were all killed.—The cook defended himself bravely, so long as his hot water lasted; but when that was expended they killed him with the axe. Three seamen, one Sandwich Islander, and a Kodiac Indian, were dangerously wounded, but have since recovered. Five more of the crew were slightly wounded, and three men and a Sandwich Islander, were all that went clear. The four that were not wounded, and two or three that were but slightly, rushed thro' the crowd of Indians, got below and found a few muskets loaded, fired them through the loop holes in the break of the forecastle, which terrified the natives and many jumped overboard, when the people came on deck, and after fighting a few Indians that seemed determined to hold their prize, killed and drove all overboard.

One canoe was seen under the bows, endeavoring to cut the cable; a swivel was taken from the after part of the ship forward, discharged at them, six were killed by the swivel, and one afterwards by a musket, so that one was left alive in the canoe. The crew lost their jack knives, by stabbing the Indians through their skulls, and were unable to draw them out. After the decks were cleared the topsails were loosed; when the ship swung her head off shore, the cable was cut, and after some time beating, was able to get out of the Sound. Two days after, were off Newetta, the wind coming ahead shaped a course towards the Northward. June 17, deposited the bodies of our deceased ship-mates in the deep.

A TALK

Between Federal John and Democratic Michael.

John. What do you think of the congress now, and your president Jefferson, old friend?

Michael. What is the matter with 'em John. They seem to be pretty well dont they.

John. Oh yes! They are fat enough, they have plenty of the loaves and fishes; but what do you think of the steps they are taking in stopping our trade to St. Domingo, one of the best markets, through fear of the French; and partly stopping our trade with England through hatred to that nation. Dont you think we shall begin to feel the bad effects of these things soon.

Michael. No John, I expect we shall get along pretty well as we have done since that great man Mr. Jefferson has been president, we pay no taxes and we have always found a ready cash market for our produce, and so we do now, only tobacco and flour are rather low just now, but they'll soon rise again when congress have finished the business they are about. I'll be bound they'll bring the English to their terms, and the French are our good friends.

John. Very well Michael, if you are right in your politics I am wrong. True you have paid no duties on whiskey, on carriages, on loaf sugar and other fine things; but you have paid enough on brown sugar, and other necessaries, however, I know it is in vain to remind you of these things even if one was to rise from the dead with the voice of an angel, and was to tell you of all the follies your leaders have coaxed and frightened you into, you would not believe him so long as you pay no taxes and can sell your produce at little more than half its worth. What I mean, now my old friend, for we were once good neighbors, is just to hint that, in my opinion, in less than five years more, if not in half that time, you will see your foolery. Because I think before that time passes you will find cause to be tired of French friendship as well as Spanish. They were your friends too, you said, and now you see the consequence in their keeping possession of part of the land bought of the French and make our people pay duties, and I think, Michael, by the time mentioned, you will pay taxes enough if we are not involved in a war with France or England to boot.

Michael. What makes you think so John, I can't believe this.

John. I did not expect you would Michael, because your leaders, with their daily falsehoods, contrive to deceive you, and will do so as long as you will listen to their lies, and you will listen till you feel the ill effects of it, as I said, which I think you will do shortly and remember I tell you so.

Michael. Oh John, you are a federalist, and only mad because they are all out.

John. I knew you would say this Michael. Did'nt expect any thing I could say would have much effect with you just now; but if you will take the trouble to read, *or get any body to read for you,* John Randolph's speeches (your late great leader in congress) you will find that his eyes are already opened, and you all say he is a very sensible man, and a man of the greatest honor too. And he tells you that Mr. Jefferson, and the majority in congress under his direction, are a set of stupid, dishonest, unworthy men; and a committee of the senate, four out of five democrats, tell you much the same thing, in their report of the treatment of the ex-bashaw. It seems as plainly proved too, as the nose on your face, that Madison, the secretary of state, and Lear, who made the scandalous peace with Tripoli, are no better than their master who appointed them. But you wont listen till you pay the cost Michael. The tories, during the war, in this county and other places, did so likewise. And so did the insurgents some time ago, till they felt the effects of the lies which had led them astray.

Michael. But Mr. Nelson is a knowing man, and he says they are right, and you see he thinks so by his votes in congress as they tell me.

John. Very well Michael, the proof of the pudding you know is in the eating. may be we may have a further talk when you have TASTED a little more of it, and find it rather too hot or too cold.

(Frederick-Town Herald.

REFLECTIONS,

WRITTEN AT CHATHAM, JANUARY 6, 1806.

Immediately after viewing the Musket Ball with part of the Gold Lace Epaulet adhering to it, which killed Lord Nelson in the battle off Trafalgar, October 21, 1805 by John Evans, A. M.

THOU messenger of death; winged by an unerring decree didst *thou,* alas! terminate the career of man whose atchievements in behalf of this country are known and celebrated throughout the four quarters of the globe; it was thine to put a end to the life of that hero, whose bold and enterprising genius has for years past kept in awe the enemies of our native land? By his late unparalleled victory; *invasion,* with its attendant horrors, have ceased for a while, at least to affright the inhabitants of our peaceful isle. Having been engaged in battles far more numerous than any of his cotemporaries, where the shafts of death flew thick around him, and by which his frame was sadly mutilated; it was reserved for *thee* alone to close his days; full of honor and glory! Thou *fatal* ball! faithfully executing thy commission; thou hast snatched *him* away from amidst the toils which he must have had to endure in his continued endeavors to serve his country! Diminutive in thy size, and insignificant in thine appearance; thou was, in thine energy, awfully decisive! And attaching to thyself, even in the very act of accomplishing the work of death; a part of the exterior decorations of thy *noble* and *far famed victim,* which still glitters on the eye of the inspector, with a kind of ghastly lustre. Thou art at once, indicative of his former rank and station, a proof of that mortality from which the bravest and most valiant are not exempted! Oh! when shall the desolations of war cease, and the incalculable blessings of peace be lastingly realised.

Adieu; though winged messenger of death to me though hast been neither an object of idle curiosity, nor of uninteresting speculation! And while I drop a tear over the ravages which thou hast affected, in laying low in the dust one of the *most illustrious* of the sons of Britain—May I depart meditating upon the fragile nature, and the speedy extinction of *Human* Glory!—*Liv. paper.*

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act for the more effectual execution of the penal laws of the corporation, by the appointment of a police constable."

BE IT ENACTED by the Common Council of the town of Alexandria in Council assembled, That from and after the first day of May, 1806, that part of the aforesaid law which fixes the salary of the police constable, shall be repealed; and that the Common Council shall, from time to time, make such allowance for his services as they may deem reasonable.

Passed in Common Council, the 5th day of April, 1806.

J. H. HOOE, *President.*

Approved, 10th April, 1806.

JONAH THOMPSON, MAYOR.

In COMMON COUNCIL,
14th April, 1806.

Ordered, That William Harper be appointed a commissioner to superintend the election to be held in ward No. 1, in place of Daniel M'Cean, who is absent from town.

On balloting for an assistant street commissioner, John Dundas is duly elected.

On balloting for a member of the board of health, in place of William Washington, ineligible, Elisha Janney is duly elected.

Ordered, That the Public Printer do furnish his paper regularly to the Clerk of the Council, and that he furnish three extra copies when any law of the corporation is published.

Ordered, That from and after the first day of May next, the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars be paid to the police constable, and thirty dollars to each of the ordinary constables, as a compensation for their services for one year thereafter, in attending to the public business and preservation of order within the corporation, particularly on the Sabbath Day, provided they execute their duty to the satisfaction of the Council.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO MORROW, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, on Captain Conway's wharf,

The Cargo of the Sch'r Philip,

Consisting of

First quality SUGAR and MOLASSES, on a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, will be sold, on the premises,

Two Lots or Half Acres of Land,

Situated in the neighborhood of Mr. A. Jamieson's, no. 7 and 139, agreeable to the plan of the town of Alexandria. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 16. dtf

☞ A young Lad of good morals and reputable connexions, that can write a tolerable hand, and understands accounts, may meet with an eligible situation to be instructed in mercantile transactions, and have his board, lodging, washing, and cloathing found him. For further information

Apply to the Printer,

April 12. 2aw3w

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a freth assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening swears when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical) affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body; are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparal lelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. taw

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he hath removed his store to king-street, next door to Mr. *Jos. Thornton's, where he hath for sale an extensive assortment of*

SEEDS,

Both of English & American growth.

The former imported this fall per the ship *Sheperdess*, captain Wells, via Norfolk,

—among which are—

Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Battersea do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Brussel Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Colliflower, Biocoli, &c.—Also, Rye Grass, Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Grass, Red Clover Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Carraway, Dill, Aniseed Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinths Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Mustard, Split Peas, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Sheers and best Pruning Knives. On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all sizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reasonable terms.

Also,

An elegant assortment of cut and plain Glass, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.

He likewise keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Allum, Pearl Ash, Segars, best Rappee Snuff, chewing and smoaking Tobacco.

Also for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Gardening.

February 12. d1aw.1awtM

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust of Walter S. Alexander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for securing the payment of five dollars 33 cents and interest unto Andrew Scholfield and company, and the further sum of 581 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leonard and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the the sixth day of May next, one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being on Potomac river in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, containing 450 acres, and adjoining the lands of General Thompson Mason; Augustine J. Smith; and Tobias Lear—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—The sale to commence precisely at 12 o clock of that day.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.

April 3 cots

THEFT!

STOLEN, from the subscriber's house, a SILVER TEA POT & CREAM POT, marked B.E.D. All persons are cautioned against purchasing them; and silversmiths are requested to stop them if offered for sale. A reward will be given of TEN DOLLARS for the Plate, and FIFTY DOLLARS for the Thief.

B. DADE.

April 15. d3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS an advertisement did appear in sundry newspapers under the signature of *Thomas Fairfax*, dated Alexandria, April 1st, 1806, stating that he did deliver a letter to the Post Rider, in this town, directed to Messrs. George & John Humphreys, of Charlestown, enclosing a post note of the Bank of Alexandria, for two hundred & four dollars 59 cents, which note did not get to hand; and also containing a caution, to prevent any person from receiving the same—The whole of which advertisement was well calculated to make the public believe that I had improperly made use of the said note. But the truth is, that the said Thomas Fairfax had delivered me no such letter, but had put it into the Alexandria post office, from whence it had gone to Charleston, (South Carolina) (with the Alexandria post mark regularly on it) and has been since safely returned to the owners, in Charleston, Jefferson county, Virginia.

Anthony Moore.

Alexandria, April 15.

Such papers as published the advertisement of Thomas Fairfax, above alluded to, will please publish the above. A. M.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, state of Maryland,

A MULATTO BOY, by the name of *KILL*, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a serious and likely countenance. He eloped in company with a negro man of Mr. Francis Winfield's, of said county, on the 6th instant, who has a mother living in George-Town. The above lad had on when he went away a round country cotton over jacket, a white Marseilles waistcoat, a reddish cassimere pair of pantaloons, a fur hat and a pair of old boots, and has a large scar down his forehead which he received by a fall when a child. He was seen on Monday last crossing over in the ferry boat from George Town to Alexandria in company with the said Dick, who is a stout black fellow, with thick lips and round shoulders. The above reward will be given to any person who secures the two, so that I get them again, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either.

Daniel Carcaud.

April 14. 4t

N B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying off said negroes. D. C.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at the Collector's Office of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for building a DRY STONE WALL on the bank of Potomac, opposite Smith's Point Light House, for securing the same from wasting by the tides and rains; those inclining to undertake the same will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, on or before the 10th of May next.—The wall to be 5 feet at the foundation graduating to two feet at the top in width, and about 9 feet in height, the length about 150 *feet*, the upper tier of stones to be two feet in width, to answer as a carping to the wall.

Thomas Newton, S. L. H.

Norfolk, April 8. [April 12]

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel, either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. [Feb. 3.] 3tw

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.